The Jewish Peddiers Whom He Had Long Terrorized at Last Rebel-With the Aid of an Iron Weight and a Big Club the Goliath Is Laid Low by Many Bayles.

Big Eiky's been knocked out. He's been pounded and punched and kicked. He's been mauled and hauled, battered and beaten eyes are closed, his nose is smashed, and his head is beaten. His ribs rattle and creak like a Bowery cable car coming to a stop, and he's lying on a cot in Gouverneur Hospital, wondering if a Kausas cyclone came to town unexpectedly and took a fall out of him. Handages and witch bazel, arnica and plaster, cover him from head to foot, and there is joy in Ludlow street. In the little basement shops there are little

groups, swarthy little men, shaking hands with themselves and each other, and telling of their mighty prowess in the battle that vanquished the bully of the street. All the time they keep a lookout for the cops that are after them, seek ing to uphold the majesty of the law and avenge the defeat of Big Elky. It wasn't a cyclone that struck Big Elky.

Nothing of the sort. Speaking specifically, it was an iron pound weight, a club that would make four night sticks, and about eighteen pairs of hands and feet in addition. The story merely verifies the adage that the worm is sure to turn sooner or later.

Had any of the gang that nangs out about Division and Lucilow streets been told yesterday morning that Big Elky was going to be done up by the "Sheeny peddlers," they would merely have taken a scornful puff at their twofers and said: "What'ell." Had any of the peddlers been told that they were going to do up Elky, they would have thrown up their hands in incredulous dismay and fervently uttered: "Mine Gottl" all of which shows that events generally come as unexpected as Farmer

Big Elky was the bully of Ludlow street and an all-around bad man. His real name is Harry Elliott, and when he isn't on the Island he lives at the most convenient place he can find that costs him nothing. He has several claims to fame. He is a Jew and a fighter. He is the strongest man in the street. He has spent six months in the penitentiary for assault and several other shorter terms for various reasons.

He is a great big burly fellow of tremendous strength, and has terrorized the neighborhood for years. Pat Murphy, who lives down around there, says he is a big brute.

Why, say," says Pat, "dat mus kin fight, he kin, see, and he's a Sheeny. Why, say, he's de strongest man y'eve see. Why, d'ye know wot 'e done, oncet? Picked up a eighteen-hundred poun' safe on his back. That's right, I ain't stringin' youse. Am't dot right, Ikey?"

"Sure," says lkey. "Why, say, it's like dis, see. Dis 'ere Elky, dat's wot we call 'im, is so strong dat one day wot does he do but picks up a six nunder poun' barrel o' fish, puts it on 'is shoulder and swipes hol ting. He walks wid ut up t' Hester street and sells ut, and when de Sheeny dat owns ut comes 'long, Elky he just push 'im one in de mug an' 'he went t' de penitentiary fer it,

owns ut comes long, Elky he just push im one in de mug an' he went t' de penitentiary for it, see. Ain't dat right, Ikey?"

"Dat's right, sure," says lkey.

"Dat's de kind o' a mug lig Elky ls. Why, say, 'es a reglar bully, he is, see? He don't do a ting but play puntata to all de push-cart men and de sedy-water men, but dey didn't do a ting to 'lm dis morning. Why, say, w'en dey got done wid 'im 'e wasn't much more'n a grease spot, see? Ain't dat right, Ikey?"

"Dat's right, 'says lkey."

"Why, say, dis Elsy fer a long time just lived off in dese push-cart men. Y' see, dere's a huil tot' 'em in' dis block, between Canal and Hester, and Elky's been a sort o' king, y' see, He jest go up t' one an' say in Yiddish: 'Ere, you black-haired son o' a sea-cook, gimme de price for a drink, quick, see?' And de push-cart man'd come up wid de price quick, fer he knew he'd get a swift push if he didn't, see? Ain't dat right, Ikey?"

"Sure, 'says lkey."

"We'l dey didn't do a ting t' 'im, I don't tink. Yer oughter seen 'im. Why, say, dere wasn't say face on 'im. It was all beef. Ain't dat right, ikey?"

"Dat's right, 'says Ikey.

This is how the bully was vanquished: Elky came along the block yesterday morning with a pretty fair load and a great thirst. Such a thirst it was! One of those stay-over thirsts after being out all night, with haif the jag left. A limitiess thirst, before which the Atlantic looks like a mili pond, and the worst of it was. Elky had no monsy, not a single copper, wherewith to buy something to quench his thirst. He came into Ludlow street and saw a man with a soda-water stand. Elky became happy at once. He sauntered up to the man, 'lhe man cringed beneath his glance. Then Elky stretched out his hand and said something. The conversation that took place cannot be recorded, for it was in Yiddish, and Pat Murphy doesn't know the language. The man drew back and Elky's hand went further out and his brow became darkened with anger. The man geuezed up into a corner and shook with fear. Then Elky as word went

Then Elky said semething more and pushed his face, as they say down there.

Elky assumed a still more belligerent aspect, and went to a push-cart man and again stretched forth his hand. This man also cringed back, and Elky got ready to push him, all the while talking volubly in Yiddish, when the first breath of the cyclone struck him. It was large and fat, a bit frowsy. It had two strong, bare arms, and it were a dress. It was the wife of the push-cart man. With a howland acry she came out of the house like a thunderboit, and caught Elky about the waist. The revolt had begun. Elky should and swore, the woman shouled, and the push-cart men and soda-water men came from all directions. Elky struggled and puffed, and the woman held tight. The men gathered around to ace the fight. They are a peaceable lot, are those despised peddiers, especially when it is a question of fight with Elky. Finally Elky toro himself free and rushed down the street a ways into a delicatessen shop. The peddiers stood around aghast at what had happened and wondered fearfully what was going to happen.

happened and wondered fearfully what was going to happen.

They had not long to wait. Elky had hardly got into the shop when he was out again with a monstrous bread kaffe in his hand. He came down the atreet on a run, brandishing his knife, and awearing strange Yidhish oaths of vengeance. It was at this point the worm turned and the unexpected happened.

The peddlers and solit-water men, instead of running away, started for Elky, and there was a monkey and a parrot time. Strange cries and shrieks filled the street. The windows of the tenements were filled with shrieking women and children. The street was filled with howling and cheering men, and in the middle of trail

cheering men, and in the middle of it all

and children. The street was filled with howling and cheering men, and in the middle of it all was Elky.

The peddlers swarmed all over him. They grabbed his arms and his legs; they beat his face and scratched it, and they pulled out his hair. One of them hit him in the nose with the iron pound weight, another hit him over the head with the club, a half dozen took away his knife, and at last Fiky wout down. Then they danced on him. They waltzed on his stomach and recied on his bead, shouting and cheering like madmen, and they had begun to kick the forth of the fallen hully when "Cheese it, de cop!" rang out through the troubled air.

In less time than it takes to tell it, the street had not a man in it except Fiky, who lay on the sphalt pavement, still and breathless. A few women and children came out to look curiously at the fallen builty. How the street came the fat policeman on the run. He hooked at Elky and graned appreciatively. He knew him.

"Who done this?" he asked a woman putnot happened. All that was left to tell the talo was Elky, the club, weight, and knife.

The policeman called an ambullance and had Fiky the club, weight, and knife.

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The policeman called an ambullance and the recinct detectives were sention to find the victors. Into Pat Murrary, who saw it all, says the cops won't get them.

"Why say, "says he, "dose Sheenles is ticker dean milasses in puter" get them.

"Why, say," says he, "dose Sheenies is tlicker
dan mlasses in winter. Der won't blow on deir
own kind. Sit der reall right dat war. Ain't
dat right, they?" Aid likey, who had also seen
the sport, said: "Sure."

ADVERTISING BY PARE LETTERS. Sample of a Pretended Letter by a Con-

cern's Supposititions thatomer. Some concerns doing humans in this city think that they get customers by mailing to people circulars in the form of letters purporting to be written by a visitor to the town. The supposititious letters are presumably sent to the recipient by mistake. Here is part of one:

hr Dean Paiern: Well, I arrived in the great Bifrograis year ring at 10 ms and must say that I was very name arrived to see as much mast say that I bushe. There seems to be much interest, heavier, in politics. politics.
Last evening I went to the Opera House and en-last evening I went to the Opera House and en-larough Centent Francis. This morning I took a tru-licough Centent Francis and violated Grand's bonds. In the afternoon I went of the some friend is down force, and was greatly annual to some friend to down force, and was greatly annual to some great many till benti-lings. Too City Hall, however, is not a very imposing structure.

After advertising at great length, the concern iterested, under pretence of having patrouized i, the counterfest correspondent ends the letter his: Hoping you will hardon this lengthy communica-tion i am, as ever, your friend, F.S. wind regards to all.

The style of the make-believe letter is indicated by these samples, if not by the disparaging remarks about the City Hall.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The all-night drug store that marks probably the northern limit of the Tenderloin's most active section has been patronized during the last two weeks, at certain hours, by a novel and picturesque class of visitors. The proprietor of the establishment has discovered what he believes to be a permanent cure for the opium nabit, and when he wanted to put the remedy to a practical test it was not difficult to find in the neighborhood willing and eligible subjects for the experiment. So the drug store has acquired its regular clientels of patients who are treated gratuitously in consideration of their contribution to the inventor's knowledge of what his nostrum may be able to accomplish. The patients who have come under his care are of both sexes, the number of each being about the same. The time for treatment has been from 11 o'clock until midnight, and after a very few visits the habitues got to know one another well enough to give the nightly gatherings a social atmosphere. The patients have pleasantly declared themselves benefited, and the proprietor declares that he is so well satisfied that after the present batch of unprofitable patrons has been disposed of there will be no more received on the same easy terms. lieves to be a permanent cure for the opium

New York and London will enjoy this year

simultaneously two novel experiments in opera which have many qualities in common. While Col. Mapleson is introducing here his company of unfamiliar Italian singers, a new company is o perform at Covent Garden in London a series of the newer Italian operas. The Covent Garden company is practically new to London audiences, excepting Signor Tamagno, who is to sing the principal parts in the productions, and is said to be financially interested in the scheme. The other manager is Leoncavallo, a brother of the composer. Ruggiero Leoncavallo, and the promoters of the enterprise announce, as Col. Mapleson does here, that the sincers will be quite as capable as others whose reputations quite as capable as others whose reputations are atready made. Leonosvalle, it is promised, just as it was at the outset of the Mapieson preparations for the season at the Academy of Music, will conduct the first performance of two of his operas, "Chatterton" and "Medici." The "Medici" is the first of a series of four dealing with the history of the Medici family, and its production in Italy three years agranused no enthusiasm. Political reasons were already enough to Section 8 hearing at the Peach aroused no enthusiasm. Political reasons were strong enough to secure a hearing at the Royal Opera House in Berlin for the same work, but it did not long hold a place in the repertoire there. Signor Tamagno, who sang the leading tenor role in the opera at the first Italian production, will have the same part in London. The Leon-cavallo-Tamagno company has another feature in common with the Mapleson enterprise, that it is said to have been undertaken by a that it is said to have been undertake in that it is said to have been undertaken by a syndicate. Altready there are reports of a rival syndicate, which will give older works of the Italian school, including "Norma" and "Lu-crezia Horgia." Here is at least one point of difference between these widely separated un-lertakings. No rival syndicate has arisen to snatch from the Mapleson company the profits of the revival of the old Italian operas by un-known singers.

Young "Ham" Fish, who went West after a more or less vivacious career in New York, has returned to the city, bringing with him unpleasant evidences of his devotion to business during his stay in one of the far Western States. He went in for railroading there, and is said to have went in for railroading there, and is said to have developed into a very serious and industrions employee of the company with which he had engaged. In an accident, however, he injured one finger, and the doctors found it necessary to cut the dinger off. Another finger was so badly crushed that it was thought it would be necessary to treat it in the same way, and to obtain the best medical treatment Mr. Fish came to New York. He proposes to return to the West as soon as the injuries to his hand are sufficiently healed.

A list of the salaries paid not more than ten years ago by the National Opera House and the Opera Comique in Paris to some of the singers well known here, show how much these artists have to thank the Metropolitan Opera House of this city for a change in their fortunes. It is said that when Lasalle and Jean and Edouard de Reszke were singing together at the Grand Opera in Paris, that Lasaile received \$2,200 a month, Jean de Reszke \$1,500 for the same period, and Edouard de Reszke \$1,000. Now in the United States, the De Reszkes earn in one night what it formerly took them a month to make. There is no such advance in Lazalle's case, but he has nothing to complain of, and returns this season to sing here at \$600 a performance. Plangon, who was then a boginner, received \$4,800 a year, so he is another who ought to sove "dear America" if any foreigner ever did. At the Opera Comique, Victor Maurei received \$1,600 a month, which is probably the maximum figure ever paid there to any one singer, although Van Zandt is said to have received more in the days of her greatest popularity there. She returns this season to the same theatre to create the leading role in Massent's "Cendrillon." That privilege belongs exclusively to Sibyl Sanderson no longer. Marie Van Zandt received \$1,000 a night, according to report, during her one season here at the Metropolitan. Meiba, who has been in Paris this summer, is said to have remarked there that her only objection to the United States was that the people thought too much about making money. The foreign singers, such as Mme. Meiba, who come over here, are so free from any such thought that their presence ought to be a dreadful reproach to all Americans. in the United States, the De Reszkes earn in one

Paul Johert, the Artist, Here. official painter of the French navy, arrived here yeaterday on La Bourgogne from Havre. He is to arrange his pictures for a joint exhibition in this city with those of Henry Guerari, Presi-dent of the Société des Peintres Graveur, Français and those of the marine artist, Bejot.

Brooklyn's Death Hate. The deaths in Brooklyn last week numbered 371, a rate of 17.2 per 1,000 in an estimated population of 1,125,000. There were 589 births and 135 marriages.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

BINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Sun rises.... 6 01 | Sun sets... 5 35 | Moon rises. 4 15 HIGH WATER—THIS DAY. Sandy Hook. 5 45 | Gov. Island. 6 08 | Hell Gate.. 7 57

Arrived-Sunday, Oct. 4. Ss La Bourgogne, Lebourf, Havre Sept. 26.
Ss Gloamin, Lermond, St. Lucia.
Ss St. Augustin, Camm. Havana.
Ss St. Augustin, Camm. Havana.
Ss Hichmond Bill, Perry, London.
Ss Manningtry, White, Gibraitar.
Ss Salerno Schamberg, Rio Jameiro.
Ss Orinoco, Fraser, Bermutia.
St Cottage City, Bennett, Fortland.
Ss El Norte, Hawthorne, New Orleana.
Ss Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk.
Ss Herman Winter, Nickerson, Boston. (For later arrivals see First Page.)

ABBIVED OUT. Sa La Gascogne, from New York, at Havre.

Sa Kaiser Withelm II., from Genoa for New York. Sa Kensington, from Antwerp for New York, passed Scilly Islands, from Antwerp for New York, passed St Werkendam, from Rotterdam for New York, off Isle of Wight.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS Se Umbria, from Queenstown for New York. SAILED PROM DOMESTIC PORTS.

Se City of Birmingham, from Savannah for New York. Sail To-day. Cherokee, Charleston Mails Closs. Sall To-morrow Havel, Bremen. 7:00 A. M. Encelstor, New Orleans City of Augusta, Savannah Sail Wednesday, Oct. 7. Paris, Southampton. 7,00 A. M. Teutonic, Liverpool. 9,00 A. M. Noordland, Antwerp. 10,00 A. M. City of Washington, Ha-

Iroquois, Charleston	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Antilia, Nassau	1 00 P. M.	3:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
INCOMING &	TEAMERIES.	
Due T	***************************************	
Muriet	terdam raitar crimol adon	
New York Sou Friesland Ant Friesland Lou Mohawk Lou Massapequa Swa Enickerbocker New	thampton werp. don neea. r Orleans	Sept. 26
Jersey City. Sw. Philadelphia Lac Idaho Hul Beneca Hay Yenezhela Lac Lity of Birmingham Sav	insea iusyra ana inayra annah	Sept. 24
Due Thurs		
Trave. Sou Germante Lifv. II. II. Meier. Bre A gonquin. Jac. Due Frida	erpool men ksouville	Sept. 30
Rt. Louis Sou Fuerst Hismarck Har Scandia Har Schiedam Ams Ville de Breut Gib	nburg nburg sterdam	Sept. 27 Sept. 27 Sept. 26

PACIS AND PANCIES IN FINANCE.

A slight rise in the price of foreign exchange and easier rates of interest in this market, have checked, temporarily, the demand for gold from Europe, and after the shipments now on their way hither have arrived, no more of the metal can be expected to come until the conditions change again. Possibly, too, the tide may turn the other way, and if, during the next few nonths, currency should accumulate at this centre in quantities sufficient to more than supply the demand for it, the surplus may be exported in the same shape in which we have been receiving it. No excess of exports over imports of merchandise can overcome the natural tendency of money to go where it can be most profitably employed consistent with safety, nor the equally stubborn tendency of the lenders of it to take the best kind of it that they can get in payment of their loans.

That the mere balance of trade falls to deternine the exports and imports of gold the statistics of our foreign commerce for the last few years abundantly demonstrate. Thus, for the fiscal years 1890, 1891, and 1899 the total excess over imports of our exports of merchandise and silver was \$342,000,000, and yet for the same period our excess of exports of gold was \$73,000,000. The succeeding year, 1893, we had an excess of merchandise and silver imports of only \$1,000,000, but our excess of ex-ports of gold was \$87,500,000, or \$14,000,000 more than it was in the whole three years previous. In 1894, again, we exported \$274,000,-000 in merchandise and sliver more than we imported, and still we exported \$4,500,000 more gold than we received. The explanation is that from 1890 to 1893 we were increasing our cur-Treasury notes given for the purchase of sliver under the Sherman act, and this increase displaced gold and drove it out of the country.

The large deposits in the United States Treas ury. In exchange for paper currency, of the gold recently imported, have swelled the reserve to \$124,000,000, or \$24,000,000 more than the \$100,000,000 which, by persistent misstatements, has come to be regarded with superstitions reverence as the smallest amount consistent with the maintenance of gold pay-ments. This conclusive proof that the legaltender notes are not the mischievous instruments for depleting the Treasury reserve that they have been represented to be, and that they serve at times to replenish it onite as effectually as the sale of bonds does, and much more cheaply, has, as yet, not received the recognition it deserves. All that it has accomplished has been to silence complaint and to stop unfavorable criticism. In process of time, however, it cannot fail to convince people who are not interested in swelling the profits of banking corporations that there can be such a thing us Government currency quite as good as bank notes, and much less costly to the nation.

The truth is that a certain limited amount of credit money, or, as it is sometimes called, flat" money, can always be kept at par with gold without the aid of any gold reserve what-ever. The Bank of England, for example, has had outstanding, this last half century, over \$70,000,000 of circulating notes, which are a legal tender for all debts except its own, and has not held a particle of gold for their redemption. The Government of the United States has, likewise, outstanding \$350,000,000 of silver certificates, which it does not pretend to redeem in gold, but which, nevertheless, circulate on an equal footing with the legal-tender notes, for the redemption of which in gold a gold reserve is maintained with so much difficulty. At present, too, not only is there no clamor for the redemption in gold of either the silver certificates or the legal tenders, but peo ple, as we see, are asking for legal tenders and giving gold in exchange for them.

A more striking instance of the correction of a financial fancy by cold financial fact is the recent rise in the price of wheat, accompanied by a fall in the price of silver bullion. For years, the silverites in this country and their ailies, the European bimetallists, have been vociferously insisting that wheat and silver were indissolubly linked together, so that a fall in the price of one produced a fall in the price of the other, and a rise in one produced a rise in the other, an ounce of silver, according to them, being at all times the equivalent in value of a bushel of wheat. Now comes, in the space of three months, a rise in wheat of twenty cents a bushel and a simultaneous fall in sliver of two cents per ounce. A similar phenomenon has occurred many times before, but never have the prices of the two commodities diverged so wide-

ly within so short a space of time. Another favorite bimetallist and silverite fancy is that the decline in the gold price of wheat has been caused by a rise in the value of gold and not by a real decline in the value of wheat. When it is pointed out that the marketable supply of wheat has increased of late years unaccompanied by a correspondingly increased demand for it, they fall back upon statistics which to their minds prove that the world's production of wheat has not greatly increased of late years. Here, for example, are the figures used by a writer in the London Bimetallist of Sept. 15 last:

1898 354 94

18893800.000 **	
1890	
1891* 49s. 3d	
1892	
1893	
1694-5	
1896	
*Russian famine.	
"Evidently," he says, "the overproduction theory, on which so much stress has been laid, could not have been and cannot be the only cause of the fall in prices." He overlooks the fact that his own foot note to the figures for 1891, "Russian famine," suggests that demand affects prices as well as supply, and that to an unusual demand as well as to a short supply in 1891 may be attributed the rise in wheat from 36 shillings and 6 pence per quarter in 1890 to	

40 shillings and 3 pence in 1891. More conclusive evidence that the fall in the gold price of

wheat is not due to a rise in gold, is that the world's production of gold has been steadily

increasing ever since 1873, until it is now

200,000,000 ounces a rear, against 26,000,000 ounces in 1873. It is undoubtedly true that the marketable supply of wheat and other foodstuffs has increased faster than the supply of gold, and that, therefore, relatively to foodstuffs, gold has increased in value, but that increase is an effect and not a cause. The fanciful bugbear of the India wheat product, which for many years did heroic service to the cause of silver, has lately disappeared from view. As long as possible, the assertion was made that the decline in the London price of wheat was caused by the increased supply furnished from India, which, it was said, being bought on a silver basis could be profitably sold lower price than wheat bought in goldstandard countries. In the course of time, how-ever, it became evident that the raising of wheat in India was not so profitable as it was repre-sented to be, and the quantity of it supplied to

the London market has at last become so small

as to be of no importance in fixing the price. Ituasia, Argentina, and Australia have far sur-

passed India in wheat production, and it is the

upply from those countries, as well as that

from the United States, which has depressed the market value of it. It is remarkable that in their search for arguments to prove the rise in the value of gold, the advocates of silver have not lighted upon the enormous decline in the price of quinine, which, since 1873, has fallen from \$1.50 per cunce to less than 25 cents per conce. This is three times as much of a fall as that which has taken place in wheat and in cotton, and, therefore, is three times as forcible a demonstration of the rise in the value of gold. Probably, the neglect of it is due to the ease with which it can be shown that both the supply and the cost of the drug have been diminished by the stimulus given to its production by the British Government. The bark from which it is extracted was formerly brought down in small quantities and at great expense, on the backs of men, from the mountains of Peru, whereas now it is stripped from immense plantations of the shrub in Cey-

These same Peruvian bark plantations occupy the sites of coffee plantations, which had to be the plants. From this cause, coupled with the increased consumption of the berry, the price of coffee, which in 1879 was 1216 cents per pound, rose to 14 cents in 1888, and to 16% cents in 1894. It is now about 10 cents, but the decline if it were caused by a rise in the value of gold, should have taken place earlier. Nor has coffee kent company in price even remotely, with silver. Its fluctuations have been due to fluctuations in supply and demand, and its decline since 1894 is attributable partly to a decrease in the consumption of it in this coun try and in Europe, our imports alone having fallen from 646,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 580, 000,000 pounds this last fiscal year, and partly to a larger production.

On some accounts it is a great pity that object lessons like these could not be supplemented, without danger, by an experimental demonstration of the result of free and unlimited silver colnage. What the result would be we can see, if we choose, by what it has been in India. For centuries the people of that Immense country. 300,000,000 in number, had silver for their standard of value, and its coinage was as free to them as that which our sliverites now demand for the United States. If the claim of our silverites is well founded, silver in India should have been held at the ratio of 16 to 1 to gold, and, at least, it should not have fallen relatively to staple commodities. The fact is that the metal has fallen in value both as measured by gold and as measured by staples such as wheat and rice. The prices of these cereals, in silver, have been shown by several official reports to be one-third or one-half greater than they were a few years ago, and while wages have not universally advanced, they have done so in many instances, and are likely to do so in more. If, now, the experience of India could be repeated by us for a limited period only, we might endure patiently the evils it would entail upon us for the sake of the instruction we should get. Unfortunately, a plunge into the free-silver abyes is like a plunge over Niagara Falls. The wisdom we should gain by it would come too late to be of any use. To return to the gold standard after having once adopted that of silver would be impossible. It will be unsafe, therefore, even to approach the brink of the cataract, and we ought to paddle away from it toward smooth water as fast and as far as MATTHEW MARSHALL

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL,

New York Stock Exchange - Sales and Range of Prices on All Securities Beattl Buring the Week Ending Oct. 3, 1896. UNITED STATES AND STATE BONDS (IN \$1,000s).

Open- High- Lose- Clos-Sales, Name. ing. est. est. ing. 28000 U S 4s, c, 1907, 1084 1084 1074 1074 114000 U 8 4s, c, 1925, 1 1 7% 1 1 7% 1 1 616 1 1 616 14000 U S 5s, c. 111% 111% 111% 111% RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN \$1,0008).

Open- High- Low- Clos-Sales, Name, ing. est. est. 838 Atchison Adj 4s. 3 834 3714 3544 283 Atchison gni 4s... 774 775 *74% 744 21 Atlantic & Pin... % % % % 12 Amer S M cs..... 63% 64 63% 64 15 Ann Arbor 48 69% 69% 69% 15 Ann Arbor 4s... 69% 69% 69% 69% 1 Am Dk & Imp 5s. 11116 1115 1115 1115 1115 1115 1 American C 95s. 108 108 108 108 27 Austin & N W 1st. 82% 82% 82% 82% 82% 2 By & 7th aven5s.116 116 116 116 2 Bur, C R & N ist. 105 105 105 105 3 Bur, C R & N ist. 2024 1024 1024 1024 1 Brookley R T 3s. 768 1 Brooklyn R T 5a. 76 76 76 76 76 76 10 Bklyn W & W 5a. 97 97% 97 97% 13 Brooklyn L 1st... 73% 74% 73% 74% 42 Bklyn U in 0 3s 10 4% 105 10 4% 105 19 Cha & O en 5a... 107 107 106 106% 15 Cha & O en 14% 71% 71% 70% 70% 3 Cha & O E & A 16% 71% 71% 70% 70% 3 Cha & O, E & A lat

4 C, B & Q deb 5s 95 2 Ch & Mil 1st 104% 104% 104% 104%

2 Cha Millist 1044 1044 1044 1044 4 C, C, C & St L4s, St Ldiv 90% P1 90% P1 1 Con G of Ch 15s. 78 78 78 78 2 Clev. L & W ist. 105% 105% 105% 105% 3 C, C & I snl. 124 124 124 124 10 Canada So Ist. 107% 107% 107% 107% 1 Canada So 2d. 102% 102% 102% 102% 0 Col & Oth av 1st. 1124 1124 1124 1125 1125
92 Chi & N F 1st. TR. 404 414 405 405
3 Cl & Can 1sts... 79 79 79 79
2 Cen Pacgold, 984 9054 9954 9954 5 Chic & Ellien ... 122 122 122 122 122 14 Ch & Elligni 5s .. 97 97 96% 97 1 Ch . St L & N O St . 116 116 116 116 116 3 Col Mid 1st, T.R., G7 G7 G7 G7 13 Col Mid 4s, T.R., 17 18% 17 18% 3 Chic GL&C Colst 80 90 80 00 00 Ch & Erio 1st.... 1074 110 1074 1094 1 Cin. S & C cn 1st. 105 105 105 105 1 Del & H Pad.... 1374 1374 1374 1374 3 Den & R G en 12 Pul & Iron H 1st . 100% 100% 100 100 3 Eric Ist ex. 104 k 104 k 103 k 103 k 15 frie en ist. 134 134 134 134 134 15 frie prior bit. 89 80 89 89 102 Eric gni lion E 4s. 60 62 60 62 27 E Tenn 5s. 107 107 107 107 107 15 Edison E Bi est 107 107 107 107 5 Edison E Bi en te 100 100 100 100 25 Ft Worth 1st, Th. 51 k 52 k 51 k 52 23 G, B'g x S A M P 5s 90 90 4 90 90 4 18 Gen Elec deb 5s. 88 89 88 89 8 Bousstonic 5s. 123 k 124 123 k 124 16 B & St Joen 5s. 112 k 112 k 112 k 112 k 112 k 112 k 112 k

2 from Mt 1st 99% 99% 99% 99% 1 from Mt CAT 100 100 100 100 1 Int & Gt N 2d 67 67 67 30 Iowa Cen Ist 92 95 92 4 Kan Pac 1st, 95s. 100 109 109 109 20 Kan Positio, Til. 51 51 91 91 91 22 Kan Pacen, Til. 60 66% 66 66 2 Kan Pacen. 61% 61% 61% 61% 13 Kan & Tex 48 81 81% 80% 80% 176 Kan & Tex 20s 55% 56% 54% 54% 3 La W 0co as 1024 1024 1024 1026 1026 6 Lake Shore let.c. 1106 1106 1109 1109

7 Let V Term 4s ... 108 1084 108 1084 8 Mo. Kaklist ... 1085 91 884 884 22 Mexint lat 4s ... 71% 71% 71% 71% 8 Minu & St Len 5s . 1004 904 90 4 Morris & Es con. 130 139 139 139 139 1 1 Mor & E 7 mof 71 ... 110 110 110 110 12 Mobile & Ogni... 63% 65 63% 65
5 Mich Cent 78..... 116 116% 116 116%
5 Mo Pac cn..... 83 83 83 83
1 Mill & N 181, 1918, 115 115 115 115 2 Mu & L. Sex 5s.... 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 12 Nor Pac let. c..... 113 2 113 3 113 4 113 4 113 4 24 N Pac let. c. T B-111 111 4 110 111 4 20 Nor Pacist. r. ... 1135 1135 1135 1135 1135 29 N Pud. c. 7 R. as 107 1084 107 1084 4 N Pud. c. 7 R. as 67 67 67 67 67 282 N Pud. s. 7 R. as 46 47 40 405

4 N Y Cen deb 0s.r.102 1024 102 1024 15 Nash & Chat 1st. 1204 1274 1234 1274 38 Nor R H of Cal 5s. 034 94 92 924 20 N Y. Ch & St. 4s. 102 102 102 102 5 NV.NH&H46.detb:120% 120% 120% 120% 10 N Y & N E 1st. Co. 11116 11116 11116

17 OF R & N 185 108% 108% 108% 108% 108% 108% 108%

abandoned because of a disease which destroyed

Sales. Name. (no. 19 Ohio Southern 1st 87 22 Ohio South gal.... 17 5 Oregon S L 6s..... 109 89% 87 89 18 17 18 109% 108% 108% 107 62 734 107 Proma 458 109% 109% 109% 109% 3 Pitts & West 1st... 70 70 70 70 1 Pitts, C, C & St L

69M 8 Scioto V & NE 4s. 81 81 81 81 3 St P & Minn 1st. 126% 126% 126% 126% 26 St P & Min'ps cn. 123% 125 123% 125 1 D So Pac of Cal ca. 88 86% 86 20 So Pac of N M 1st. 103% 103% 103 103 3 So Pac of Aris 1st. 103% 103% 103 103 1 St P & Ma, M C 5s. 103% 103% 103% 103% 103% 5 St P & Ma con 4164102 102 102 1 St P & M ist, D ex. 117 117 117 9 St.L & S F B d cl B. 113 113 113 4 St.L & S F 2 d cl C. 113 113 113 14 St L & S F gni 6s. 106 107 105 107 4 St L & S F gni 5s. 93 934 93 93 5 St L & S F Trust 5s 874 874 874 87 16 St P 1st Ss....... 105 105 1044 1044 2 St P 1st l & M...... 125 125 125 125 125 12 St P 1st, H & D 5s. 1034 1044 1034 1044 10 st P. M P div..... 105 105 105 0 st P1st, C & M r, 5s. 106 106 105 1 st P1st, C & M ... 125 125 125

21 Tex & N Oren 5s. 94% 94% 94% 1 T, Cl&R 6s, Bdlv 82% 82% 82% 6 T, Cl&R 6s, Td. 80 81% 80 9 Tol, St L & KC 1st. 1 Un Pac. '97s, T R. 97

1 Un Pac, 978, T.R. 97 97
2 Un Pac, 988, 102 102
7 Un Pac, 988, T.R. 98 98
1 Un Pac, 988, T.R. 97 97
9 Un Pg, 68, CTN... 954 954
1 Union Pac, 8F.... 75 75
1 Ulah Sex lat, T.R. 62 62
1 Ulah Segul, T.B... 62 62 27 Union El 1st...... 72% 73 89 Un Pac, D&G 1st. 31% 31% 1 Ulster & D 1st 5s. 99% 99% 99% 38 Wabash 2d..... 69 69 68 33 Wabash 2d..... 69 69 68 10 Wah deb 8 B.... 21% 21% 21% 5 West Un deb 7a r.106 106 106 106 8 West Un Col 5s ... 103 103 103 103 4 West Pac 100 100 100 69 West Shore 4s.... 103% 104% 103% 3 West Sh 4s. reg ... 104 104 103% 103% 2 W.L.E. & Peol 5s. 6B 684 6B 684 1 W.N.Y. & Pagni... 41 41 41 41 33 Wis Cen 1st, T.B. 334 35 334 3416

*Ex interest. Total sales of railway bonds (par value), \$7,153.000. RAILWAY AND OTHER SHARES. 64 Adams Express 144 145 143% 143% 167306 Amer Sug Ref. . 112 112% 109% 110% 1248 Amer Sug Ref pf 100 100 1559 Am Spirits Mfg.. 614 614 518 Am Sp M pf 17 17 78 Amer Cable..... 90 91 17 90 39 100 Am Dis Tel..... 39 40720 Amer Tobacco.. 64 55 Amer Tob pt 97 10 Amer Express .. 110% 110% 110% 110% 815 Amer Cot Oll ... 134 14 13 475 Amer Cot Oll pf. 48 49 48 86798 At. T & S Fe ... 13 14 124 2094 At. T & S Fe pf. 20 214 194 20% 17 25 100 Ann Arbor pf. .. 2014 2014 2014 100 Buff, Roch & P. 17 17 17 1000 Brunswick Min. 25 25 25 100 Brunswick Co. . 1 13% 14 12 13% 20% 20%

414 17735 Calcago Gas..... 63 63% 1 Calc & Alton....157 157 5940 C, C, C & St.L.... 27 274 254 254 20 C, C, C & St.L.pf. 75 75 75 75 5801 Chic & S.W...... 594 984 984 984 75 75 75 99% 98% 98% 71 68% 69% 14455 Chic, B & Q 704 100905 C, M & St P 73% 73% *70% 71% 581 C. M & St P. pf. 1296 1296*126 126 80906 C. R I & Pacific. 03 634 614 *014 4800 Culorado Fuel. 214 215 20 204 100 Ch June 8 Y ... 9314 9315 9316 9316 5150 Col, H V & Tol. 1516 1014 1516 1014 25 Col, H V & T pf. 55 55 55 55 1618 Consol Gas...... 147% 149% 147% 148% 1130 Del & Hudson.... 124% 124% 124 124% 600 Del Lack & W... 153 153% 153 153% 424

600 Del Lack & W... 153 | 1533 | 153 | 153 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 7465 General Elec... 2816 170 Homestake..... 3416 315 litinois Central. 91% 91% #202 Himols Steel.... 47% 900 Iowa Central... 7% 200 Iowa Central pf. 27 7N 27 27 5 Kanawha & H., 8 8 8 433 L Erio & West., 16 16 16 15 210 L Erio & W pf., 66 664 66 1639 Lake Shore., 147 147 145 145 145% 20 Long Island.... 65% 2710 Luciede Gas.... 25 110 Luciede Gas pf., 80 6516

110 Laclede Gas pf. 80 80 80 80 65287 Louis & Nasb... 42% 44% 41% 43% 1743 Louis, NA & C. 11s 2 1% 1% 641 Louis, NA & C. 11s 2 1% 1% 641 Louis, NA & C. 65% 6 6 5% 5% 49481 Manhattan Con. 88% 911s 86% 914 400 Minn fron..... 55 56% 55 56 56 56 56 56 600 Metropol Trac... 97% 90% 97% 98% 190 Minn & St. 16 17 16 17 18 17 115 11 & St List pf. 70% 70% 70 70 70 200 M & St L. 2d pf. 45 45 44 44 11855 Missouri Pac... 21% 21% 20 20 420 Mo, K & T. 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 40 Norf & South ... 63% 63% 63% 63% 63% 14 N. C&St. 1... 70 70 70 70 70 700 Natl Loil ... 17 17 15 15 2408 N J Central ... 103% 104% 103 103% 672 N Y Central..... 93 93 92 92 455 Nati Lead 22 224 214 224 106 Nati Lead pf..... 86 86 85 85 6425 North Amer.... 44 514 44 434

2035 N Y, N & W pf... 234 234 234 224 420 Norf & West... 9% 1046 946 1046 1300 Norf & West.pf. 14% 16 14% 16 440 Norf Action... 134 14% 13 1346 7007 North Pacific pf. 214 2246 21 214 4407 Ontario & West... 13% 14M 13% 1346 135 200 Oregon R & N... 18 18 18 18 18 200 Oregon R & N... 18 18 18 18 18 200 Oregon R & N... 18 18 18 18 18 200 Oregon R & N... 18 18 18 18 18 200 Oregon R & N... 18 18 18 18 18 200 Oregon R & N... 18 18 18 18 18 18 200 Oregon R & N... 18 18 18 18 18 200 Oregon R & N... 18 18 18 18 18 18 200 Oregon R & N... 18 18 18 18 18 18 200 Oregon R & N... 18 18 18 18 18 18 220 Oregon R & N... 18 18 18 18 18 18 220 Oregon R & N... 18 18 18 18 18 18 22 10 21 17% 19% 50 F, Ft W & C... 161 161 161 161 161 161 1828 PullmanPal Carl 48 149 146 148 2165 Pitta, C C & St L. 12 13% 12 12% 2200 Priceniz Min... 07 07 07 08 06 188 Men & Sar... 174 181 174 181 480 St L S W... 3% 3% 3% 3% 3% 3%

Open- Hick-1940 U S Leather ... 19606 U.S.Leather pf., 5914 60 5514 5014 6630 Wabash pf.... Total sales, 1.108.783 shares,

BANK STOCKS.

Open- High- Low 6 Bank of Commerce 195 195 195 195 BILVER CERTIFICATES. Open- High- Lone

26000 Silver bull etfs. GG14 GG14 GG 6G14 SUNDAY, Oct. 4.

The Treasury balance at the close of business on Saturday was \$240,025,013, of which \$123,-755,226 was gold. The national bank note circulation outstanding at the close of business on Saturday was \$233,710,783, an increase for the week of \$613,407. Balance of deposits to redeem national bank notes, \$18,801,073, a decrease of \$129,700.

The imports of general merchandise, including dry goods, at the port of New York last week, were \$8,104,260, against \$7,322,678 the previous week and \$10,869,874 for the corresponding week of last year. The imports of specie for the week were \$7,114,987, of which \$7,102,727 was gold, making total specie imported since Jan. 1, \$62,422,439. Exports of specie were: Gold, \$9,500, and silver, \$1,036,-936, a total of \$1,046,436, against \$1,323,536 the previous week. The exports of specie since Jan. have been; Gold, \$51,412,986, and allver. \$40,273,596, a total of \$91,686,582.

The weekly statement of averages of the Clearing House banks shows:

Rese'e. \$126,308,200 \$180,200,300 Inc. \$8,001,100 R's've r'd. 112,092,175 113,083,275 Inc. \$691,100 Surplus. \$14,216,025 \$16,526,025 Inc.\$2,310,000 The surplus a year ago was \$16,471,325, and two years ago \$59,450,950.

DIED. ANDREWS,-At 134 8th st., Long Island City, on Oct. 4, at 4:30 A. M., Laurence Andrews, aged 70

years and 29 days.
Funeral on Oct. 6 at 2 P. M. Interment at Calvary. CLARK. -At Tarrytown, Oct. 4, 1896, Francis Clark.

funeral from St. Teresa's Church on Tuesday, the 6th Inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., where a solemn requi-

Special Motices.

KNEIPP STORE. - Father Kneipp'i books and remedies-hair tonic, tilectures, powders, piles strength-giving bread, malt coffee, &c. 111 E. 5916 st.

Religious Motices. DWIGHT L. MOODY will preach in Marble Collegiate Church, cor Fifth av. and Twenty-ninth st., at 2 P. M. to-day.

Financia!.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,

100 Brondway. Capital and Surplus, \$1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and utor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates, Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds, Takes full Charge of Real and Personal Estates, Interest allowed on Deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President. W. L. TRENHOLM | Vice-Presidents W. A. NASH, MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary. H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer, H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES

TERRE HAUTE AND PEORIA RAILROAD CO. Default having been made in the payment of the h

NEW YORK, September 16, 1896. MARK T. 4 OX. Chatriman,
Of Robert Winthrop 2 Co.
JAMES A. BI.AIK.
Of Blair 8 Co.
JAMES W. PAUL, Jr.,
Of Bresel & Co. Fulladejphia.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel,

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHI-CAGO RAILWAY COMPANY Bondholders' Committee.

In view of the recent receivership of the above con In view of the resent receivers in or the move company, and at the request of holders of more than \$2,000,000 of honds of various beans, the uniter gradient fave consented to act as a \$16.5 D101,152 KSC COM MITTIPE to prepare a plan of reorganization when needed, and meanwhile its conjournables with All holders of bonds are requested to send their names and addresses to the Scientists of the Countities, at No. 54 Wall street, stating the amount and character of their holdings.

New York, September if, 1800. P. P. OLCOTT, Chateman,

HENRY W. POOR. HENRY C. ROUSE. J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

ALASKA GOLD. The Alaska Gold Syndicate Company properties in Alaska, with abundance of water and ample dumps, the gravel showing upon conserva-tive estimates that at least \$100,000,000 can be taken out. We are therefore authorized to open tooks for

subscription for any part of 400,000 stures of the stock of the Alaska Gold Syndicate Company at 5s cents per share. Books open Get. 5, 1888, at 11 O'clock A. M., and remain open until completion of subscriptions. Further particulars furnished and su'scriptions re-

DENSLOW, WARD & CO., Fiscal Agents. SO BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHICKERBOOK P 231 5TH AVE., cor 27th st. - Branch, so BROADWAY.
CAPITAL SI,000,000,00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage. Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ludies,
ROBERT MALLAY, President,
CHARLIS T. BARNEY, Vice-President,
TORNEY T. BROWN, 20, Vice-President,
PREFIX L. E. Dillink, Secretary,
J. BLONG TOWNSLOY, Assisted the secretary.

Government and Municipal Bonds BOUGHT AND SOLD.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES. LISTS ON APPLICATION. N. W. HARRIS & CO., BANKERS.

Finnncial.

Guaranty Trust Co.

of New York.

Mutual Life Building. 65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y. CAPITAL, - - - \$2,000,000 SURPLUS, - - - \$2,000,000 ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Permerly New York Constanty and Indomnity Co.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate, WALTER G. OAKMAN, President. ADRIAN ISELIN, Jn., Vice-President, GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President

HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas, and Sec. J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas, and Sec. DIRECTORS. Samuel D. Babcock, Adrian Iselin, Jr., George F. Haker, George S. Bowdoin, Frederic Cromwell,

Augustus D. Juliliard Walter R. Gillette, Walter G. Oakman, Robert Goelet, Alexander E. Orr. Oliver Harriman, Henry W. Smith. H. McK. Twombly. Charles R. Henderson, Frederick W. Vanderbills, William C. Whitney.

United States Morigage & Trust Co.

Transacts a General Trust Business. Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate. Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage. Issues First Mortgage Gold Bonds. Interest on Deposits Subject to Check.

Inierest on Deposits Subject to the case of the control of the con

OTTO T. BANNARD, WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH,

Continental

Trust Company. CÁPITAL.

GORDON MACDONALD, 2d Vice-Pres't and Sec's HENRY E. DABOLL, Assistant Secretar Designated by the Supreme Court as a Depositary for Court Moneys, Interest Allowed on Deposits, Executes all Trusts TRUSTEES.

William Jay,
Alfred M. Hoyt,
James '. Parrish,
Robert S. Robert S. Robert W. de Forest,
Grand Foster,
William Alexander Smith,
Robert Crispinats,
William F. Cochran,
Robert Crispinats,
William A. Hazard,
Frank H. Platt,
Trenor L. Park.

SECURITIES which do not depreciate FIRST MORTGAGES

on New York City real estate WITH PAYMENT GUARANTHED BY THE Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.

Amounts range from \$5,000. to \$100,000. Can be delivered on one day's notice. No expense to purchasers. TITLE GUARANTEE

AND TRUST COMPANY Offices 146 Broadway, N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.
N. E. cor, 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y. CAPITAL,\$2,500,000. SURPLUS,.....\$2,000,000.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE First Consolidated Mtge. Bonds Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. Co. The undersigned Committee now represent more than a majority of bonds, deposited under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement with the Central

Trust Company of New York and the Old Colony Trust

Company of Boston. Additional deposits will be received during the CHARLES PARSONS, 15 Broad St., New York, WILLIAM LUMMIS, 40 Wall St., New York, THOMAS DENNY, Jr., 02 Cedar St., New York, CHARLES R. BATT, Nat Security Bank, Boston, PHILIP V. R. FLY, 28 State St., Boston, SWAYNE & SWAYNE, Counsel, 129 Broadway, N. Y.

LOCOMOTIVES. Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. OWN DESIGNS OR TO SPECIFICATIONS. Modernly engineed shops,
Annual capacity 360 locomotives,
Terms made satisfactory,
Correspondence Solieites

Bankers' Cards.

VERMILYE&CO BANKERS.

NASSAU & PINE STREETS. NEW YORK CITY. Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK 17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.

DEAL IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Diridends and Interest.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, September 30, 1896 The 125th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT and an extra one of ONE PIR CENT out of the earnings of the past six months, parallel on and after delater of proxima. The transfer banks will remain closed until that day ARTHUR W. SHERNAN, Cashier.

Clections and Meetings.

NOTES THE ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN MALESTAD COMPANY.

Nother is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Alabama Great Southern Rail road tearnamy will be held at the office of the someony in Braukcham, Alabama, on Wednesday, October 7th, 180d, at 10 octobe A. M. for the election of directors and the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting. JOSIAH F. HILL.

BEFTEMBER 9, 1996.